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ENNERDALE RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1943

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WHITEHAVEN

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1944

ENNERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL. HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:
Councillor BRADY.

Members ex-officio:
The Chairman of the Council—Councillor ROBLEY.
The Vice-Chairman of the Council—Councillor COOK.

Members:
Councillors—ATKINSON, CROOKDAKE, COWEN, FINLINSON,
HANNAH, LOWREY, Rev. F. K. McCANN,
MURRAY, STEPHENSON, THOMPSON.

REPRESENTATIVES ON WEST CUMBERLAND JOINT HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Councillors—LOWREY and MURRAY.

STAFF.

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

J. L. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health
(on Military Service).

ALLAN S. MOODIE, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H. (resigned 5/3/43) *Temporary Assistant Medical*
Officer of Health.

O. H. SIUNG, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H. (appointed 22/3/43 *Temporary Assistant Medical*
resigned 30/11/43) ... *Officer of Health.*

x*† R. Brown ... *Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.*

x*† J. BUTTERY *Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

*§ J. LEIGH ... *Assistant Sanitary Inspector*
(on Military Service).

*† R. M. HOWELLS ... *Do.*

R. SEEDS ... *Pupil Sanitary Inspector*
(on Military Service).

* J. WEAR ... *Clerk*
(on Military Service).


MISS I. DAVIDSON ... *Clerk.*

* Sanitary Inspector's certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Certificate Meat and Other Foods. (R.S.I.)

§ Certificate Meat and Other Foods, Liverpool University.

x Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and
Public Works.



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COUNCIL OFFICES,
CLEATOR.

22nd June, 1944.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ennerdale Rural District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1943.

The Report has again been kept as short as possible, and has been confined mainly to the essentials required by the Ministry of Health.

The general statistics for the year compare very favourably with those of the previous year.

Deaths were 13 fewer, the rate dropping by 0.3 per thousand, and the Infantile Mortality Rate from 58 to 54. Deaths from Tuberculosis also fell from 41 to 25, and both the Infantile Mortality Rate and the Death Rate from Tuberculosis were the lowest ever recorded for Ennerdale.

The epidemic of Measles which began in the latter part of 1942 reached considerable dimensions in 1943, but in spite of over six hundred cases being notified there were fortunately no deaths. Diphtheria again gave very little trouble, due, no doubt, to the large number of children who have been protected against it. The number of cases of Pneumonia notified was again high, but, fortunately, there was not a corresponding number of deaths.

On the above, I think it can be safely assumed that in the fifth year of war, the general health of the community has suffered in no way. In fact there is little doubt that the general condition is better at present than it has been for a very considerable period.

My thanks are again due to Mr. Brown and the members of the Sanitary Staff for their loyal support and assistance, to the Officials of other Departments for their willing help and co-operation in every way, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their continued support and consideration.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. INNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

ENNERDALE RURAL DISTRICT.

A. I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Rural District of Ennerdale in acres	88,730
Population (estimated mid-year, 1943) ...	27,060
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1943 according to Rate Books) ...	7,264
Rateable Value (1st April, 1943) ...	£97,990
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£335

II.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<i>BIRTHS:—</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	239	249	488
—Illegitimate	20	12	32
Total	259	261	520

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population, 19.2

Still Births—Legitimate	7	5	12
—Illegitimate	2	2	4
Total	9	7	16

Rate per 1,000 total births, 29.9

DEATHS:—

Total Deaths (all causes)	175	167	342
Death Rate per 1,000 of population		12.6	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births.</i>
From Sepsis ...	—	—
From Other Causes	2	3.73
Total	2	3.73

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	54
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	53
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	63

Deaths from

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	45
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>nil</i>
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	5

BIRTHS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	19.2
„ „ England and Wales	...	...	16.5
„ „ Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	...	17.2
„ „ Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	...	17.6
„ „ County of Cumberland	...	...	17.4

The number of births registered during the year was 520—259 males and 261 females—of whom 32—20 males and 12 females—were illegitimate. The number shows an increase of 33. The Birth Rate was 19.2 per 1,000 of population, a figure which is 1.6 higher than for the previous year.

DEATHS.

Death Rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	12.6
„ „ —England and Wales	...	...	12.1
„ „ —Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	...	12.3
„ „ —Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	...	12.4
„ „ —County of Cumberland	...	...	12.3

The nett deaths for the District after making adjustments for inward and outward transfers, *i.e.*, after adding the number of residents who died outside the District but were normally resident in the District, and deducting those who died in the District but were normally resident outside, numbered 342—175 male and 167 female—a decrease of 13 compared with the number for the previous year.

This gives a Death Rate of 12.6 as compared with 12.9 for the previous year, whereas the rate for the country as a whole showed an increase of 0.5.

The chief causes of death were Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System 108, Cancer 45, Tuberculosis 25, and Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Respiratory Diseases 25.

The following two Tables show the age at death of all cases and the causes of death.

AGE AT DEATH OF ALL CASES, ENNERDALE RURAL DISTRICT, 1943.

Age Groups	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	Over 65	Total
Males	16	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	5	9	17	32	89	175
Females	12	1	1	—	1	—	2	4	8	11	8	6	20	92	167

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1943.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
All causes	175	167
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	3	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	8	10
Other Tuberculous Disease	4	3
Syphilis	—	—
Cancer	24	21
Diabetes	1	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	15	16
Heart Disease	34	35
Other Circulatory Diseases	16	15
Bronchitis	9	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	2	—
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	2	3
Appendicitis	1	1
Other Digestive Diseases	2	3
Nephritis	2	4
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c. ...	11	7
Road Traffic Accidents	2	—
Suicide	3	—
Other Violence	9	3
All Other Causes	20	25

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate, 53; Illegitimate, 63; Total 54.

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	49
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	...	...	...	48
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	...	...	...	48
County of Cumberland	...	...	...	...	48

The deaths of children under one year of age numbered 28—16 male and 12 female. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 54, a rate which is 4 better than for 1942, and the lowest recorded for this District.

The chief causes of death were Prematurity and Congenital Defects which together accounted for 16 deaths, Enteritis for 5, and Bronchitis and Pneumonia together for 3. Fifteen, or 54% of the deaths took place within the neo-natal period, *i.e.*, within one month of birth. The mortality rate for male children was 62 and for female children 46.

The causes and age at death are shown in the accompanying Table : —

INFANTILE DEATHS SHOWN BY AGES AND CAUSE OF DEATH, 1943.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE IN WEEKS.				Under 1 M th	AGE IN MONTHS					Total Deaths.
	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4		1—2	2—3	3—6	6—9	9—12	
Premature Birth 	5	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital Malformations and Debility	4	1	1	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	9
Bronchitis and Pneumonia 	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Enteritis 	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
Other Causes 	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4
	10	2	2	1	15	3	3	5	1	1	28

BIRTHS, INFANTILE DEATHS, AND MORTALITY
BY PARISHES.

			<i>Registered Births.</i>	<i>Infantile Deaths.</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Rate.</i>
Arlecdon and Frizington	...	...	81	5	62
Cleator Moor	...	...	124	6	48
Distington	...	...	46	2	43
Egremont	...	...	80	6	75
Ennerdale and Kinniside	...	...	6	—	—
Gosforth	...	...	8	2	250
Haile	...	...	2	—	—
Lamplugh	...	...	15	1	67
Lowca	...	...	11	—	—
Lowside Quarter	...	...	9	3	333
Moresby	...	...	22	1	45
Netherwasdale	...	...	1	—	—
Parton	...	...	19	2	105
Ponsonby	...	...	2	—	—
Rottington	...	...	—	—	—
St. Bees	...	...	14	—	—
St. Bridgets	...	...	12	—	—
St. Johns	...	...	15	—	—
Weddicar	...	...	2	—	—
Registered outside District	...	...	51		
Total			520	28	54

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

I.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

A list of these is given at the beginning of the Report.

Dr. A. S. Moodie, Temporary Assistant Medical Officer, resigned on the 5th March, 1943. His place was taken by Dr. O. H. Siung on the 22nd March, and he resigned on the 30th November.

At the close of the year the post was vacant.

Otherwise there were no changes in staff.

II.—GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

There are no changes to report.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary matters are dealt with fully in a report by Mr. Brown, Chief Sanitary Inspector, which is printed as an appendix.

A matter that is of some moment at present is the question of milk supplies.

As the duties and powers of Local Authorities in connection with milk production are likely to be considerably changed in the near future, it seems an opportune time to review the results of samples taken in the Rural District in the past seven years, the period during which the present grading of milk has been in force.

During that period 1,827 samples have been reported upon and the results, as far as cleanliness is concerned, are as follows:—

<i>Tuberculin</i>					
<i>Tested Milk. Accredited. Ungraded. Total.</i>					
No. of samples	... 276	601	950	1827	
Satisfactory ...	... 81%	72%	49%	61%	

In the case of ungraded milks for which there is no official standard, the standard taken as satisfactory is that for accredited.

Whether the proposed transfer of powers to the Ministry of Agriculture will improve matters is a question which the future will decide, but one would have thought that it would have been of more practical importance to set not only a standard of cleanliness but also to provide safeguards to secure

the safety of the public from possible milk-borne infections. Cleanliness is more essentially a commercial than a health question since the keeping qualities depend on it, but important as cleanliness is, there is no guarantee that a clean milk is also a safe milk, if freedom from infectious organisms is not safeguarded.

At any rate, the figures for samples quoted above show that the Local Authority, with the limited powers it possesses, has been able to maintain a reasonable standard of cleanliness and that a genuine effort has been made to supply the public with clean milk.

Another question that has been prominent locally—as elsewhere—is the question of housing, a question that at present bristles with difficulties which those housed under bad conditions find perhaps difficult to realise, and irksome to put up with.

Whilst the District has not had to endure the destruction of war, the position has been made acute by reason of the shortage of houses due to the lack of building in pre-war years, and by the high proportion of houses that fall short of modern standards. Shortage of materials and of labour make it difficult to have improvements carried out, and in many properties, even if it were desirable to prolong the life of those which, apart from intrinsic defects, are incapable of being brought up to modern standards by reason of their situation, etc., present day costs would enable the owners to plead that they were being called upon to incur unreasonable expenditure in view of the low rents at which many of these working-class houses are let. This position too is made worse by the fact that a considerable number of working-class properties have passed into the hands of owners dependent on what income they can get from them and unable to incur the expenditure that would be required to bring them up to a reasonable standard. In such cases where reconstruction is desirable some method would have to be pursued that would not put an impossible burden on the owners.

D.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASE, OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of infectious disease, other than Tuberculosis, notified during 1943, are shown by age, admission to hospital, and deaths, in the accompanying Table:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	49	—	—	5	1	3	23	12	1	2	2	—	—	6	—
Diphtheria	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	6	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ...	81	1	4	3	1	2	10	7	5	18	7	13	10	— (all forms)	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	9	4	—	—
Measles	614	23	50	70	82	86	273	22	3	4	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	30	4	7	5	2	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—

SCARLET FEVER.

Forty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, of whom six were admitted to Hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

Seven cases were notified during the year, six of whom were removed to Hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

Immunisation of children in the area has been carried out under local arrangements since 1936.

Under the Government scheme, this work would have devolved upon the County Council, being the Authority both for Education and Child Welfare. The local scheme has, however, been continued, each school being visited twice in each half year. In this way, the bulk of the "five to fifteens" and a number of younger children, either attending school or brought to school for the purpose, have received their injections. The Officers of the County Council have done the major share of the "under fives" at their Welfare Clinics, their completed forms being returned to the Local Health Department for recording and statistical purposes.

During 1943, a total of 911 new immunisations were completed—504 in the 0-5 years-of-age group, 395 in the 5-15 years-of-age group, and 12 outside these groups.

In addition, a considerable number of children were re-immunised, as re-immunisation has now been made available for children who have been immunised in infancy and are now beginning school, and for older children whose immunisation was done more than four years ago.

In the case of the primary immunisations the "two-shot" method is employed with the dosage of 0.3 c.c. and 0.5 c.c. A.P.T. and for re-immunisation one "shot" of 0.5 c.c. is given.

The total number of children immunised since the scheme began in 1936, has now reached the total of 6,189, and these are shown by ages at the time of their original immunisation in the accompanying Table.

PERCENTAGES OF CHILD POPULATION IMMUNISED.

(a) 0-5 years of age.

The number of children in the age-groups 1939-1943 inclusive who were immunised on the 31st December, 1943, and of whom the Local Authority has details was 897. The number of children in these groups was estimated at 2,100, so that the percentage immunised was estimated at 43, an increase of 13 per cent. over the number for the previous year. Since the above return was made, the Registrar-General has supplied a figure of 2,397 for this group, and using that figure the percentage immunised becomes 37.

(b) 5-15 years of age.

The number of children in the age-groups 1929-1938 inclusive who were immunised on the 31st December, 1943, of whom the Local Authority has details was 4,136. The number of children in these groups was estimated at 4,200, so that the percentage immunised was estimated at 98. For this group the Registrar-General has supplied a figure of 4,909, and this figure would reduce the percentage to 84.

In both cases the Registrar-General's figure seems unexpectedly high especially since he has shown a considerable fall in the general population figure as compared with the previous year.

(c) Over 15 years of age.

The number over 15 years of age on the 31st December, 1943, who have been immunised was 1,156, in addition to whom 1,168 were immunised under County arrangements in 1936, in the then age-groups 11-14, but of these the Local Authority has no details.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
PERSONS INOCULATED EACH YEAR FROM 1936-1943

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corre- sponding year.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total inoculated under five years on 31st Dec- ember, 1943. 897
1	—	—	—	—	1	30	109	119	
2	—	—	1	—	1	55	102	148	
3	6	3	1	—	1	54	96	118	
4	62	35	22	18	26	75	147	119	
5	192	87	91	88	104	200	238	138	
6	212	67	92	81	127	173	163	74	
7	208	79	50	52	38	96	84	42	
8	270	71	41	22	30	70	54	26	
9	200	70	39	15	22	61	45	19	
10	75	53	44	24	13	48	34	18	
11	25	46	30	27	22	28	34	17	
12	21	17	25	19	17	41	25	18	
13	34	12	21	15	10	18	50	16	
14	9	8	18	15	5	15	5	27	
									4,156
15 and over	7	3	2	1	1	6	2	12	Total inoculated aged 15 years and over on 31st December, 1943. 1,156
Total each yr.	1,321	551	477	377	418	966	1,168	911	Grand Total 1936-1943. 6,189

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case of Enteric Fever was notified.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Nine cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, of whom six were notified from Whitehaven Hospital and one from the Public Assistance Hospital. Two of the cases notified from Whitehaven Hospital were admitted to Crozier Lodge Hospital, Carlisle, under the County arrangements for treatment. There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was notified.

PNEUMONIA.

Eighty-one cases of Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, an increase of 19 compared with the previous year. There were 8 deaths—seven less than in the previous year.

ERYSIPELAS.

Nineteen cases were notified.

MEASLES.

Six hundred and fourteen cases were notified—a considerable epidemic of this disease spreading over the whole area. There were no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Thirty cases were notified, and there was one death.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One case was notified, was admitted to Hospital and died there, the cause of death being certified as Tuberculous Meningitis. One other case was admitted as a suspected Cerebro-Spinal Fever and was discharged, the diagnosis not being confirmed.

POLIOMYELITIS.

One case in a child belonging to the Rural District was notified and was removed to the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Win-

dermere, and died there—the cause of death being certified as Polio-Encephalitis.

DYSENTERY.

Two cases were notified and admitted to Hospital—one being a case of Flexner Type, the other of a mild Sonne Type. Both made complete recoveries.

II.—CANCER.

There were 45 deaths from Cancer during 1943—24 males and 21 females—giving a Mortality Rate of 1.66 per 1,000 of population.

Deaths from this disease were 2 more than in the previous year, but the rate was 0.24 less than for the country as a whole.

The sites of the lesions in the two groups were as follows:

<i>Males.</i>				<i>Females.</i>			
Tongue	...	...	2	Pharynx	...	...	1
Oesophagus	...	...	1	Oesophagus	...	...	1
Stomach	...	...	7	Stomach	...	...	4
Liver	...	...	1	Pancreas	...	...	1
Ileum	...	...	1	Colon	...	...	1
Colon	...	...	1	Ovary	...	...	2
Rectum	...	...	6	Uterus	...	...	3
Mediastinum	...	...	1	Breast	...	...	6
Lung	...	...	3	Thyroid	...	...	1
Brain	...	...	1	Kidney	...	...	1
			24				21

The average age at death of all cases was 64—for males 63 and for females 66.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

IV.—TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the new cases and mortality for the District during 1943:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0— 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—10	0	1	5	1	0	0	3	1
10—15	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
15—20	4	2	1	1	2	3	0	0
20—25	1	5	1	1	0	3	0	1
25—35	2	3	1	2	2	2	0	1
35—45	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
65 and upwards	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	16	11	5	8	10	4	3

New cases, including 9 deaths not previously notified, numbered 48, 32 respiratory and 16 non-respiratory. This shows a decrease, compared with the previous year, of 13 cases, the respiratory cases being 11 less, and the non-respiratory 2 less.

Deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 25, 16 less than in 1942, the decrease being in the male groups, which were 19 less, the female groups being 3 more.

The Death Rate per thousand of population was:—

	<i>Ennerdale</i>	<i>England and</i>
	<i>R.D.</i>	<i>Wales.</i>
Respiratory ...	0.67	0.56
Non-Respiratory ...	0.25	0.11
All Forms ...	0.92	0.67

Of the deaths 9 or 36 per cent. were not previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. In each case an explanation was asked from the practitioner certifying the death, and whilst the explanations given were such as had to be accepted, one cannot help feeling that the percentage is excessive.

The number of cases belonging to the district who received Sanatorium treatment during the year are shown in the following Table:—

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

	In Institutions 1st Jan. 1943.	Admitted	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Institutions 1st Jan. 1944
PULMONARY CASES:					
Men	7	15	15	2	5
Women	4	3	6	—	1
Boys	—	1	—	—	1
Girls	—	1	—	—	1
NON-PULMONARY CASES:					
Men	2	2	—	—	4
Women	3	—	—	—	3
Boys	1	—	—	—	1
Girls	1	—	1	—	—
OBSERVATION CASES:					
Males	3	6	5	—	4
Females	2	3	2	2	1
Total ...	23	31	29	4	21

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1943 was:—

Respiratory—Males	...	...	...	...	120
—Females	...	...	...	...	102
Non-Respiratory—Males	...	...	...	...	40
—Females	...	...	...	...	48
Total ...					310

APPENDIX

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1943.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out under the Public Health and other Acts during the year 1943

General Sanitation.

Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	375
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	92
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	21
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	36
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	27
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	14
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	3
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	25
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	6
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	6
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	24
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	24
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	45
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	70
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	162
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	44
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	44
Air Raid Precautions	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rivers Pollution Prevention	...	...	...	...	...	6

Housing.

Visits to houses under the Public Health Acts	1071
Visits to houses under the Housing Acts	... 38
Visits to houses re Overcrowding	... 7
Visits to houses re destruction of vermin	... 96
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	... 196

Infectious Diseases.

Enquiries into cases of Infectious Diseases	...	108
Visits re disinfection of premises	...	40
Miscellaneous visits	...	8

Supervision of Food (Food and Drugs Act).

Inspections of Butchers Shops	...	26
Inspections of Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	1
Inspections of Grocers	...	79
Inspections of Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	2
Inspections of Food Preparing Premises	...	9
Inspections of Restaurants	...	1
Inspections of Street Vendors and Hawkers	...	...
Carts	...	1

Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	105
Inspection of Cowsheds	...	...	...	516
Inspection of Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	513

Housing.

1,109 inspections were made of 423 houses.

As the result of inspection 324 houses were found not in all respects fit for human habitation; 207 houses were rendered fit as a consequence of informal action; statutory notices were served in respect of 24 houses and 7 houses were rendered fit as the result.

Of all the obstacles to the remedy of unsatisfactory housing conditions the statutory control of rents appears to be the most formidable.

Having regard to the industrial depression that gripped the area for a decade up to 1939, I believe it would be sheer optimism to expect any radical improvement in housing conditions until equitable economic relations are established between landlord and tenant; then where owners are either unwilling or unable to put their houses into proper repair some simplified procedure should be available empowering the Council to acquire the houses at a valuation.

Failure to put houses into a thorough state of repair so soon as this becomes practicable will inevitably result in an increase of the large number of houses already considered as beyond economic repair.

Overcrowding.

Beyond taking such few opportunities as occur when houses become vacant, no remedial action is practicable.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supplies.*

Producers.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	9
Accredited	...	...	...	...	25
Ungraded	...	...	...	...	356
					—390

Retailers.

Producer-Retailers	...	...	...	...	75
Non-Producer Retailers	...	...	...	...	7
Wholesale and Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	69
					—151

During the year 516 advisory visits were paid to dairy farms and in consequence of informal action one new cowshed was built and eleven new dairies were constructed.

(b) *Supplying of Milk.*

During the year the scheme for co-operation with the County Authorities in regard to the taking of samples of milk was continued.

Two hundred and forty-six samples were taken and submitted to examination, the results being as follows:—

				<i>No. of Samples. Satisfactory. Unsatisfactory.</i>	
Tuberculin	Tested	...	28	14 = 50%	14 = 50%
Accredited	...	...	89	56 = 63%	33 = 37%
Pasteurised	...	...	5	1 = 20%	4 = 80%
Ungraded	...	...	124	59 = 48%	65 = 52%
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				246	130 = 53%
				<hr/>	<hr/>
					116 = 47%
				<hr/>	<hr/>

No samples showed evidence of T.B.

In the above Table the standard taken as satisfactory for ungraded milks is that required for Accredited Milk.

(c) *Food Inspections.*

Two hundred and eighty-five inspections were made of premises where food is prepared for sale, stored for sale or sold. The premises and methods were for the main part satisfactory. The following table shows the amount of food condemned as unsatisfactory during the year:

<i>Commodity.</i>				<i>Weight in Pounds.</i>	
Ham	1622
Milk (Tinned)	131
Fish (Tinned and Fresh)	231
Fruit	121
Vegetables	119
Cheese	271
Meat Pastes	2
Sausages	20
Pork	327
Beef	33
Bacon	439
Butter	6
Soups and Sundries	15
Mutton	18
Jams	26
Cereals	79

WATER SUPPLY.

Fifteen samples of water were submitted to the County Analyst for bacteriological examination. Seven samples were taken from public supplies, six being reported satisfactory. The unsatisfactory sample of water was found to be due to local and temporary conditions as further samples taken at intervals have been reported satisfactory. Eight samples of water were from six private supplies. Five of these samples, affecting four farms and an isolated house, were reported to

be unsatisfactory and alternative supplies from the Council's mains were under consideration.

Two farms in the parish of Gosforth were connected to the public water supply under a local contributory scheme.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Arlecdon and Frizington (No. 5) Sewerage Scheme was completed and connected to the Cleator Moor Nor Beck Sewage Disposal Works.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Apart from difficulties arising out of the removal and disposal of the contents of privies and privy pails this service remains as previously reported.

ROBERT BROWN,
Sanitary Inspector.

Council Chambers.

Cleator.

30th June, 1944.

